Capt. John Rogers

Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 41, BROAD-STREET, NEAR THE *EXCHANGE*, NEW-YORK.

[No. 35, *of* VOL. II.] WEDNESDAY, *AUGUST*, 11, 1790. [WHOLE No. 139.]

THE TABLET.——No. CXXXVIII.

(Omitted in our laſt.)

"*It is eaſier to know mankind in general than any one man in particular.*"

MY neighbor SCIOMNIS is thought by his acquaintance to have a very philoſophic way of thinking. I can never hear him converſe without admiring his talents, and being enlightened by his information. It is remarked of him, that he has made human nature the chief object of his ſtudy. Nor do I conceive, it is paying him too high a compliment to ſay, that he can analize all the ſprings and properties of the ſoul with as much ſkill and propriety, as the ableſt artiſt can define the machinery of a watch. Yet my good neighbor has always been unfortunate in his moſt intimate connections, and has ſuffered innumerable vexations from the inſincerity and fickleneſs of his friends. Perhaps no man has been more frequently deceived in his opinions of individuals, or ſmarted more ſeverely by liſtening to the impulſes of credulity.

I have had the curioſity to ſearch out the cauſe, why a perſon ſo apparently ſagacious, is often the dupe of thoſe, who are, in all reſpects, inferior to himſelf. It is difficult to aſſign a reaſon, why a man who diſcovers ſo much diſcernment, when ſpeaking of mankind in the aggregate, ſhould in all his perſonal concerns never rightly eſtimate a ſingle character. A perſon of the moſt ſlender abilities may eaſily palm himſelf upon SCIOMNIS for a man of ſolid underſtanding; and the moſt barefaced knaves have gulled him out of his money, by ſuch tricks and evaſions, as ſcarce required ordinary precaution to guard againſt. In ſhort, my learned friend is wiſe for every body but himſelf. He can tell his acquaintance, with almoſt a prophetic ſpirit, how to eſtimate characters and meaſures; and teach them with a peculiar degree of certainty, how to eſcape the vices and follies that are floating in ſociety. But he himſelf can ſteer clear of none of them. His ſecrets are often brought to light through the weakneſs of ſome of his aſſociates; and his hopes are as often blaſted through the knavery of others.

I find the myſtery in this whole affair to be nothing more than this, that my neighbor has ſtrong paſſions as well as a ſtrong underſtanding. His feelings are ſo irritable and vigorous that his reaſon can never aſſume its full ſway in directing concerns of a perſonal nature. The impulſes of ſome paſſion beguile him inſenſibly, and foil that diſcernment which is conſpicuous on occaſions where he is totally diſintereſted. His maxims and reflections bear the marks of a comprehenſive genius; while his life diſcovers a repetition of imprudent acts, which have flowed from a heart ſuſceptible to the ſlighteſt touch. If he happens to be flattered he forgets at once that flattery is an artifice uſed by deſigning men, and in the ardor of his vanity, commits himſelf without reſerve to the inſinuations of the flatterer. This looks very extraordinary, as he frequently in the moments of reflection, expatiates to his friends on the danger of putting confidence in men of ſmooth inſinuating manners. But why do I deſcend to particulars in deſignating the character of SCIOMNIS. It is ſufficient to ſay, that although his knowledge of human nature is very acute and extenſive, yet he is ſo much the ſlave of whatever paſſion is uppermoſt, that he is betrayed into a thouſand indiſcretions, and expoſed to innumerable diſappointments. He underſtands mankind in the aggregate; while the application of his knowledge to particular caſes is erroneous and unfortunate.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. XVII.

(CONTINUED.)

Ses mains, autour du trône, avec confuſion,
Semaient la jalouſie, et la diviſion.

AT preſent we return to the narration of Davila. The Prince de Conde's quality of Prince of the blood, and the want of plauſible pretexts, did not permit the Guiſes, ſo eaſily to diſmiſs him from court. They found, however, a favorable occaſion to ſend him off, for a time, till the new Miniſtry ſhould be well eſtabliſhed, by nominating him Plenipotentiary, to the King of Spain, to ratify the peace and alliance contracted a little before the death of Henry IId. He quitted the court upon this embaſſy, and left the field open for the perfection of projects, which were as yet only in ſketches. The Queen mother and the Guiſes proceeded in the ſame manner with all whom they feared: Strongly determined to conſummate their deſigns, they judged that they could not ſucceed, but by arranging all the ſtrong places, as well as the troops, the finances, and all the reſources of the ſtate, under their own diſpoſition: ſo that the moſt important affairs ſhould paſs through no hands but their own, and thoſe of their creatures. Nevertheleſs, to ſhow that they conſulted their intereſt leſs than the public good and their own glory, they did not elevate to dignities, people without merit, and drawn from the duſt, for fear they ſhould be thought to make creatures for themſelves at any rate: but they conferred favors only on perſons, who added acknowledged merit to conſpicuous birth, and above all, eſtimable in the eyes of the people for integrity. This conduct had a double advantage, the firſt, that the people commonly applauded their choice, and their opponents had no pretence to condemn it: the ſecond, that confiding in perſons of honor and fidelity, they were not expoſed to be deceived, nor to ſuſpect their attachment, as it often happens to thoſe who commit the execution of their deſigns to people of baſe extraction, or diſhonored by their manners. In this view, they reſtored to office, Francis Olivier, formerly chancellor of the kingdom, a perſonage of known integrity and inflexible firmneſs, in the exerciſe of his employment. The vigor with which he avowed and ſupported his ſentiments, had cauſed his diſmiſſion from court, from the beginning of the reign of Henry IId. and the inſtigations of the Conſtable had not a little contributed to his diſgrace. They recalled alſo to council, and near the perſon of the King, the Cardinal de Tournon, who, in the time of Francis Iſt. grand-father of the reigning Prince, had the principal conduct of affairs. By theſe meaſures they flattered the multitude, and fulfilled the expectations of the public, without neglecting their own intereſts.

The probity of the Cardinal and of the Chancellor, had rendered them dear to the people, who knew how often they had declared themſelves againſt the multiplication of impoſts, with which they were oppreſſed. Moreover, diſgraced by the intrigues of the Conſtable, and recalled with honor by the Guiſes, they muſt, both from reſentment and gratitude, ſupport with their counſels, and all their influence, the projects of aggrandizement, formed by the latter. Many others had been gained by ſimilar artifices: but the ſame management was not uſed with the houſe of Bourbon, nor with the family of the Conſtable. On the contrary, the Princes of Lorrain, drawn away by the deſire of annihilating the credit of their ancient rival, and of abaſing the royal family, ſeized with ardor, every occaſion of diminiſhing the authority and increaſing the loſſes of their enemies.

(To be continued.)

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

Publiſhed at HARTFORD, by Mr. E. BABCOCK.

FEW writings of the preſent day deſerve more attention than a publication in the Gazette of the United States, entitled, "Diſcourſes on Davila." The writer I know not, but whoever he is, he is deeply verſed in a knowledge of the human heart and the ſcience of governing. Fully acquainted with the hiſtory of nations, he has developed the ſprings of movement in political machines. Unlike ſome noiſy demagogues, who pretend that jealouſy is eſſential to freedom, and that the half formed opinions and local prejudices of every conſtituent in the woods, muſt be conſulted by repreſentatives in all their proceedings, the writer maintains that men are all under the influence of certain principles, which will war with each other & produce diſcord, unleſs they are counteracted by a proper balance of powers in government and by a vigorous executive. Some men love to bawl about freedom, even in the ſtreets and on the houſe top; but they are uſually the moſt fond of power who make the greateſt outcry about tyranny. Fame, intereſt, ambition, theſe are the ſprings that muſt be touched by government; and however we may declaim againſt titles, titles of office have an excellent effect upon governors and governed. The beſt informed men on earth, as a people, are governed more by imagination than by reaſon.

PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS
ON THE LATE
REVOLUTION IN FRANCE,
AND THE CONDUCT OF
THE DISSENTERS IN *ENGLAND*;
IN A LETTER TO
THE REV. DR. PRIESTLEY.

BY J. COURTENAY, ESQ. M. P.

QUO, QUO SCELESTI RUITIS?——HOR.

London, printed 1790.

SIR,

I AM not in the leaſt ſurpriſed that ſome of the moſt enlightened men of the preſent age, equally diſtinguiſhed by genius, ſcience, and taſte, are ſeriouſly alarmed by the dangerous and rapid progreſs of democracy in France. We had indeed little to fear, whilſt they enjoyed that ſerene and tranquil ſtate of government, uniformly reſulting from the unlimited power of a monarch, and the feudal privileges of a numerous, poliſhed, and gallant nobleſſe. Whilſt the various orders of a pious, rich, and ſplendid hierarchy anxiouſly watched over the temporal and eternal concerns of a docile obſequious laity, preaching up the catholic apoſtolic doctrine of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance—internal peace, ſubordination, and ſubmiſſion, were the characteriſtics of that gay, volatile, and ingenious people. But now, *horreſco referens*, they no longer acknowledge "The right divine of kings to govern wrong;" and inſtead of bending their necks to the vice-gerent of heaven, preſumptuouſly look into the ſacred ark, queſtion the conduct of the Lord's anointed, and on abſtract metaphyſical principles (unhappily reduced into practice) aſſert the unalienable right of man to freedom: The fatal conſequences are obvious; as it is a political truth, confirmed by the experience of ages, that the tranquility and happineſs of a well regulated community can only be maintained by implicit obedience and unconditional ſubmiſſion. The viſions of chimerical ſpeculation muſt diſappear before the light of hiſtory, and truth and reaſon again reſume their empire over the human mind. I ſay then, if the Athenians had quietly and judiciouſly ſubmitted to the dominion of the thirty tyrants, Critias, and his council of *ariſtocrats* would not have been compelled to ſtain their hands in the blood of their fellow citizens. Socrates might have ſaved himſelf and his country, if he had exerted his abilities, like Dr. H. by ſupporting the civil and eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment of Athens, inſtead of proudly and obſtinately diſplaying that factious and heretodox ſpirit which has always diſtinguiſhed you. If Brutus, and his band of Roman conſpirators, had ſaluted Julius Cæſar, king, deſpotiſm and felicity would have been diffuſed over the world, and an Engliſh prelate* would not have diſgraced himſelf, and his holy function, by pronouncing an eulogium on aſſaſſination, and recommending the dangerous and daring tenets of a heatheniſh ballad to our ingenious youth, in the inſidious and captivating language of claſſical eloquence.—But let me, in the words of Lord Bacon, bring this topic home to men's buſineſs and boſoms. If Mr. Hampden had meekly acquieſced in Charles' claim to ſhip-money, the nation would have been preſerved from the horrors of a civil war; "taxation, no tyranny," would have become our political creed; America might ſtill have flouriſhed under our auſpices; the uncontaminated loyalty of toryiſm would have been our own; we ſhould not have incurred the wrath of Heaven for ſhedding the royal martyr's blood; we ſhould not have been puniſhed for that flagitious act by the revolution! Nor have had a Prince of the Houſe of Brunſwick *to ſuffer for our ſins*: We might ſtill have enjoyed a Popiſh liturgy, a Calviniſtical Creed, and an Arminian clergy, with all the ſuperadded bleſſings of an arbitrary monarchy.

The populous and flouriſhing kingdom of Dahomey on the gold coaſt of Africa, is another ſtriking example of the invaluable benefits of abſolute power. The king is there a king indeed, being the abſolute maſter of the lives and fortunes of his ſubjects! "They are," we are told, "a happy people, and have a great contempt for the ſubjects of the neighboring republics." A ſimilar ſentiment is thus beautifully expreſſed by a Tory poet:

"Still to ourſelves in every place confign'd,
"Our own felicy we make or find;
"The lifted ax, the agonizing wheel,
"Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of ſteel,
"To men expos'd to power, tho' *often* known,
"Leave reaſon, faith, and conſcience all our own."

THE TRAVELLER.

I flatter myſelf, that I have already proved to your ſatisfaction by examples taken both from ancient and modern hiſtory, and, from recent facts—elucidated by moral reaſoning, that the vicious and oppreſſive conduct of our rulers can only be effectually checked and counteracted by patience, humility, and long ſuffering; and that all our political evils ſolely originate from tumult, inſurrection and rebellion. Let us learn a leſſon of wiſdom from the untutored ſavages of Dahomey; they preſerve their lives and property from royal rapacity and violence, by a chearful reſignation of both to the nod of their ſovereign. A reverend divine [Dean *Swift.*] earneſtly recommends the ſame ſyſtem of quietiſm to the fair ſex, as an effectual preſervative againſt any poſſible violation of their chaſtity. *(To be continued.)*

* *Dr. Lowth.*—"*Num verendum erat ne quis tyrannidem Piſiſtratidarum Athenis inſtaurare auderet, ubi in omnibus conviviis, et æque ab infima plebe in compitis, quotidie cantitarctur illud Calliſtrati neſcio cujus, ſed ingenioſi certe poetæ, et valde boni civis?*

"*Quod ſi poſt idus illas martias e Tyrannoctonis quiſpiam tale aliquod carmen plebi tradidiſſet, inque Suburram, et fori circulos, et in ora vulgi intuliſſet, actum profecto fuiſſet de partibus deque dominatione Cæſarum: plus mehercule valuiſſet unum Harmodii quam Ciceronis Philippicæ omnes.*" *Prælectiones Hebraicæ, p.* 15.

This celebrated ſong has been thus tranſlated by Mr. Cumberland

I.

He is not dead, our beſt belov'd
Harmodius is not loſt,
But with Troy's conquerors remov'd
To ſome more happy coaſt.

II.

Bind then the myrtle's myſtic bough,
And wave your ſwords around,
For ſo they ſtruck the tyrant low,
And ſo their ſwords were bound.

III.

Perpetual objects of our love
The patriot pair ſhall be,
Who in Minerva's ſacred grove
Struck, and ſet Athens free.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.
Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT to continue in force for a limited time, an Act, intituled "An Act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, intituled "An act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office," be, and the ſame hereby is continued in force until the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States. and Preſident of the Senate.*
APPROVED, AUGUST THE FOURTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT for the relief of JOHN STEWART and JOHN DAVIDSON.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That ſo much of the duties accruing on eighteen hundred buſhels of ſalt imported in the ſhip Mercury, into the port of Annapolis, in the ſtate of Maryland, ſometime in the month of April laſt on account of Meſſieurs John Stewart and John Davidſon, as relates to thirteen hundred and twenty-five buſhels thereof, which were caſually deſtroyed by a flood on the night of the ſame day on which the ſaid ſalt was landed and ſtored, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby remitted.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States. and Preſident of the Senate.*
APPROVED, AUGUST THE FOURTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

RESOLVED, *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the expence of procuring ſeals for the ſupreme, circuit, and diſtrict Courts of the United States, ſhall be defrayed out of the money appropriated by an act of the preſent ſeſſion, for defraying the contingent charges of government.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*
APPROVED, AUGUST THE SECOND, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

RESOLVED, *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the clerks in the office of the commiſſioner of army accounts, are intitled to receive for their ſervices, a ſum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be paid in the ſame manner and at the ſame rate as the ſalary allowed to the clerks in the department of treaſury: And that the auditor and comptroller be authorized to adjuſt the accounts of the clerks in the ſaid office, upon the ſame principles as thoſe of the Treaſury department, agreeably to the appropriation by law.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States. and Preſident of the Senate.*
APPROVED AUGUST THE SECOND, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

CHANGE OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

Extract of a letter from a houſe in Cadiz to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated June 15, 1790.

I have the pleaſure to inform you of a very favorable change taken place in the miniſtry at our court, which is as follows:

His Excellency the Count de Florida Blanca, firſt Secretary of State.

His excellency Don Antonio Porlier, Miniſter of grants, and juſtice for the home and American department.

His Excellency the Count del Campo de Alanxe, Miniſter of war, for the home and American department.

His Excellency Don Antonio Valdes, Miniſter of Marine, and in the abſence or ſickneſs of Count Florida Blanca, to act as Secretary of State.

His Excellency Don Pedro Lapez de Lerena, Miniſter of the finances of the home and American department.

His Excellency Don Geronimo Cavallero, Preſident of the council of war (a new department) with the ſame honors and emoluments as while one of the Secretaries of State.

His Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, Don Pedro de Aparicio, and Count de Caſa Valencia, Directors General of the revenues and finances of the American department, ſtill retaining their former appointments, with the honors and antiquity of the Royal and Supreme Council of the Indies.

FROM WOODFALL'S REGISTER.

PROCLAMATION.

By the KING of FRENCHMEN.

"NEVER have circumſtances ſo urgent required all Frenchmen to re-unite in one mind, to rally themſelves with courage in ſupport of the law, and to favor with all their might the eſtabliſhment of the Conſtitution. We have neglected nothing in order to inſpire every citizen with theſe ſentiments. We have ourſelves given them an example of our entire and unequivocal confidence in the repreſentatives of the nation, and of our conſtant diſpoſition to promote every meaſure that might contribute to the happineſs of our ſubjects, and the proſperity of France.

"Can it then be poſſible that the enemies of the public welfare ſhould ſtill endeavour to interrupt the important labors which occupy the National Aſſembly, in concert with us, to inſure the rights of the people, and prepare for their happineſs? That they endeavor to ſtir up the public mind either by vain terrors and falſe interpretaons of the decrees of the National Aſſembly accepted or ſanctioned by us; or try to raiſe doubts as to our intentions, as ill-founded as they are injurious; and cloaking their private paſſions or intereſts under the ſacred name of religion?

"An oppoſition ſo culpable would ſenſibly affect us at the ſame time that it would excite our utmoſt indignation. The continual object of our cares is to prevent and repreſs all of ſuch a nature. We have alſo judged it worthy of our paternal ſolicitude, to prohibit even the ſigns that might manifeſt diviſions and parties.

"Moved by theſe conſiderations, and informed that in different parts of the kingdom, individuals have taken the liberty to wear cockades different from the National one, which we ourſelves wear; and reflecting on the inconveniences that may reſult from this diverſity, we have thonght fit to prohibit them.

"In conſequence, we forbid all our faithful ſubjects throughout the whole extent of our realm to wear any other than the National Cockade.

"We exhort all good citizens to abſtain in their ſpeeches, as well as in their writings, from every reproach or diſtinction capable of exaſperating people's minds; of fomenting diviſions, and of ſerving even as a pretext for any culpable exceſs." (Signed)

LOUIS.

And underneath De St. PRIEST."

Paris, May 28, 1790.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

JUNE 1.

On the day on which M de Voiſins fell a ſacrifice to the unjuſt vengeance of the people of Valence, three other officers were thrown into priſon and thereby ſaved from the popular fury. The committee of reports propoſed in the ſitting of yeſterday morning to decree their liberation; but it is a power belonging to the executive power, to which the National Aſſembly has referred it.

The Aſſembly then went into the diſcuſſion of the project of the Eccleſiaſtical Committee for the organization of the Clergy. The Archbiſhop of Aix made a very elegant ſpeech proving the rights of the clergy were too ſacred to be deſtroyed.

After ſome other ſpeakers had delivered their ſentiments on the occaſion, the diſcuſſion on the general queſtion was cloſed, and the ſitting ended by reading an Addreſs from the Municipality of Montauban, accompanied by a proclamation which on the 26th of laſt month had been ſtuck up in that town, to appeaſe the fears of the people on the approach *de l' armee bordelaiſe.*

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Court of Portugal have juſt made public a decree to regulate the future ſucceſſion to the kingdom. By this decree the ſucceſſion will, on failure of male iſſue, not only open the ſucceſſion to the eldeſt female but to the ſecond and third daughters; and whoever they ſhall marry will enjoy the Crown in their right.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, April 20.

"The court martial which has been ſo long ſitting on the officers who refuſed to ſerve in Finland, in the campaign of 1788, have at laſt made public their ſentence, which, if not ſoftened by the King, will exhibit a ſcene of blood that will aſtoniſh all Europe. General *d'Armfeldt* Colonels *Haſteſco*, and Baron *d'Otter*, and lieutenant Colonel *Klingſpot*, are condemned to be beheaded, and to loſe their honors and eſtates. Colonels *Montgomerie* and *Leyonſtedt* are condemned to be ſhot. Several ſubalterns are alſo doomed death: and a great many brave officers, now in confinement, are required to aſk pardon of the King for their offences; a puniſhment almoſt as ſevere as death itſelf, to men who acted in diſcharge of what they thought their duty. We ſtill entertain ſome hopes that it will be ſoftened by his Majeſty."

When the inqueſt were going their rounds in a city pariſh, to weigh the bread of the bakers, and try the ſcales, meaſures, &c. of dealers, a baker got notice of their approach; and in a ſudden emergency, he thruſt a number of half crowns into ſome loaves that he knew to be ſhort of weight. This was critically obſerved by a paſſenger, who determined to puniſh him. He went into the ſhop with the Inqueſt, ſtood by whilſt the loaves were weighed, and bought them in their preſence. The melancholy baker ſaw his half crowns depart without daring to ſtop them, and for the firſt time in his life did not cheat his cuſtomer.

JUNE 7.

Notwithſtanding all the reports of Lord Heathfield's ſetting out to take the command of the garriſon of Gibraltar with the circumſtance of his arriving at Dover, &c. &c. an evening paper ſays, we have reſpectable authority for ſaying, his Lordſhip has not quitted his houſe in London, nor, perhaps, will he, conſidering his advanced period of life and infirmities, reſume that ſtation which he filled with ſo much honor to himſelf, and glory to the nation.

Under ſimilar circumſtances, a veteran officer in Louis XIVth's time, being aſked by the King, "Whether he felt himſelf well enough to reſume his former military ſtation?" No, Sire, replied the veteran, my former ſervices are ſufficiently recorded by your Majeſty's giving me the choice of again ſerving you; but I would chooſe to dedicate the cloſe of a long life to making up the account between God and my conſcience."

By accounts from Stockholm, dated the 18th ult. we learn, that on the 11th, the Swediſh fleet made an attack on the port of Revel. They entered the Bay, and a briſk cannonade took place. They ſilenced the forts which defend the entrance of the harbor, and ſet fire to the town, which was ſoon in very general conflagration. They took and burnt ſeventeen ſhips, of which ſix were of the line, and the frigates and ſmaller ſhips, and deſtroyed a conſiderable quantity of ſtores. In this bold and ſucceſsful attempt, they loſt two ſhips of the line, and ſuffered a great ſlaughter. We muſt wait for the arrival of the mail for the particulars of this important affair; but from good authority we are informed, that the above is the ſubſtance.

Intelligence is ſaid to be received from Vienna, informing, that "Marſhal Loudohn had made a ſudden movement with his troops, and advanced within two miles of the frontiers of Pruſſia ſo unexpectedly, that the Pruſſian troops made a precipitate retreat, ſuppoſing the Auſtrians intended to poſſeſs themſelves of Sileſia.

Twenty ſail of the line is the force preparing by the Dutch, in conſequence of Lord Auckland's requiſition of the ſuccours ſtipulated by the late treaty. Admiral Van Kinſbergen has the conduct of this naval equipment, which will be reviewed by the Prince of Orange previous to its putting to ſea.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales did not appear at St. James's, with his new EPAULETTE, till the evening, it being collar day.—This piece of jewellery is the moſt ſuperb ever ſeen at Court, and eſtimated in value at 22,000l. the form of it is a long ſhaped oval, the outer row—a circle of very large coſtly brilliants—the inner part, filled with a moſaic of diamonds—the centre of each part of the moſaic filled with a fine brilliant. The brilliant which formed the button is valued at 4000 guineas—the whole contained near 1000 brilliants of the firſt water.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The amiable *Dubourg*, who gave the writer of this, the account of Dr. *Franklin's* death, and who was the firſt Frenchman that openly eſpouſed the cauſe of America, in his *Ouvres de Franklin*, in two volumes, has inſcribed under the head of the Philoſopher, the following inſcription,

"Il a ravi de feu des Cieux,
"Il fait fleurir les arts en des climats ſauvages;
"L'Amerique le place a la tete des ſages;
"La Grece l'auroit met au nombre des ſes Dieux."

It muſt now be the wiſh of every ſcientific perſon, to poſſeſs an accurate life of this great character; but where is the hiſtorian, who can delineate the man who controuled the tremendous fire of the Heavens, and ſpread the flame of freedom over the earth?

Dr. Franklin died immenſely rich, and has left the bulk of his fortune to his daughter, Mrs. Bache, with a large legacy to her huſband.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The Muſical Feaſt cloſed on Thurſday with a repetition of the Meſſiah, which was performed before a very numerous audience, not leſs than 2600. His Majeſty and three of the Princeſſes were preſent. The Queen was abſent, and, it was ſaid, through indiſpoſition.

Hints to Americans who own lands or other real eſtate in England.

Perſons born in the United States of America ſince their independence, are incapable of holding lands in Great-Britain, as they are not natural born ſubjects of the kingdom. The treaty of peace ſecures the preſent holders, but it does not ſecure their heirs, conſequently thoſe eſtates will be loſt as ſoon as the preſent proprietors die.—Does not prudence require that ſuch eſtates be immediately ſold? A COUNTRYMAN.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

THE bill for appointing a ſurveyor general was read a ſecond time, and on the queſtion for engroſſing was rejected.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, accompanied with ſtatements of additional ſums neceſſary to be provided for the ſupport of government by farther appropriations. Alſo informing the houſe that a ſurplus to the amount of one million of dollars ariſing from the revenues of the preſent year, beyond the appropriations made by law will remain in the Treaſury, and ſuggeſting the propriety of applying the ſame towards buying up the public debt in the market.

The houſe went into committee on the ſaid letter and report, and came to the following reſolutions thereon:

Reſolved, That the ſum of fifty thouſand dollars out of the monies ariſing from the duties on imports and tonnage be reſerved and appropriated for ſatisfying demands againſt the United States, not otherwiſe ſpecially provided for; and that an act for that purpoſe ought to be paſſed the preſent ſeſſion.

Reſolved, That out of the monies reſerved during the preſent ſeſſion for the ſupport of government from the duties on imports and tonnage, a ſum not exceeding thirty eight thouſand eight hundred and ninety two dollars 75 cents be appropriated for the payment of the debts contracted by Abraham Skinner, late commiſſary of priſoners, for the ſubſiſtence of the officers of the late army while in captivity.

Reſolved, That proviſion by law ſhould be immediately made for the application of the ſurplus ſum which ſhall remain in the Treaſury after all the appropriations made during the preſent ſeſſion ſhall be ſatisfied, in conformity to the tenor of the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The committee then roſe, and Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Vining, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Benſon were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the purpoſe.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to loſt certificates; which was read and laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had conſidered the reſolution of the houſe on the petition of Mr. Mentges, and had non-concurred the ſame. Alſo, that they had conſidered the bill for the appointment of two additional commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual States, and non-concurred the ſame.

Alſo, that the Senate had conſidered the bill making proviſion for the diſabled ſoldiers and ſeamen lately in the ſervice of the United States; and had agreed to the ſame.

Another meſſage was received from the Senate that they had paſſed the bill reſpecting the completing the Light-Houſe on Portlandhead. Alſo, that they had agreed to the bill reſpecting the Virginia ceſſion, with ſome amendments. Alſo, that the Senate agreed to the reſolution for an adjournment on Tueſday next.

The houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the bill reſpecting the Virginia ceſſion, and agreed to the ſame.

The houſe went into committee on the bill for the relief of Adam Caldwell, and having made ſome amendments thereto, roſe, and ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading.

MONDAY, Auguſt 9.

A bill for the relief of Adam Caldwell was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Fitzſimons from the committe appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill making certain appropriations; and alſo a bill for reducing the debt of the United States. The ſaid bills were read a firſt and ſecond time and committed.

The Houſe went into committee on theſe bills, ſeparately;—they were both amended and paſſed.

The Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the bill for the relief of diſabled ſoldiers and ſeamen;—and agreed to the ſame.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had paſſed the bill for ſatisfying the claims of Lady Stirling, with amendments—the ſaid amendments being taken into conſideration were agreed to.

A meſſage was received from the Senate that they had paſſed the bill giving the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the State of Georgia, Maryland, and Rhode-Iſland;—with amendments. Alſo, that they had paſſed a bill to alter the times for holding the Circuit court in the States of South-Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. Gilman from the committee of inrolment, reported that they had this day preſented three acts to the Preſident of the United States, for his approbation.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) from the committee, to whom was referred the accounts of the treaſurer of the United States, for the laſt two quarters, made a report on the ſame;—which was read and laid on the table.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for giving the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of Georgia, Maryland, and Rhode-Iſland, were taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

The memorial and repreſentation of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, on the ſubject of the fiſheries, was referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Gilman, Mr. White, and Mr. Smith of [S. C] were appointed a committee, to join a committee of the Senate to notify the Preſident, of the propoſed receſs of Congreſs.

A report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the memorial of Gen. Hazen, was received, and laid on the table.

The houſe reſolved that all ſurveys of lands in the United States made under the direction of the late Geographer General, agreeable to contracts for ſuch parts of ſaid lands made with the late board of Treaſury be returned to, and preſented by the Secretary of the Treaſury ſo as to compleat the ſaid contracts: And that the ſaid Secretary is hereby authoriſed to direct the making and compleating any other ſurveys that remain to be made, ſo as to comply on the part of the United States, with the ſeveral contracts aforeſaid, in conformity to the terms thereof.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

A meſſage was received from The Preſident of the United States, to notify the houſe that the following Acts had received his aſſent, viz.

An Act making further proviſion for payment of the public debt of the United States.

An Act to enable the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line on Continental eſtabliſhment, to obtain titles to certain lands therein deſcribed.

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treaſury to take meaſures for finiſhing the Light-Houſe on Portland Head, in the province of Maine.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee, reported the following enrolled bills.

An act for the relief of diſabled ſoldiers and ſeamen lately in the ſervice of the United States, and of certain other perſons.

An Act declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain Acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

An Act for the relief of the perſons therein mentioned or deſcribed.

An Act to alter the times for holding the Circuit Courts of the United States in the diſtricts of South Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the Diſtrict Court of Pennſylvania, ſhall in future be held at the city of Philadelphia only.

A meſſage was received from the Senate to inform the Houſe that they have paſſed a reſolution to adjourn the 12th inſt. and requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe.

This Reſolution was agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 11.

APPOINTMENTS.——*By Authority.*

THE Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate has been pleaſed to nominate and appoint the following officers, viz.

COMMISSIONERS OF LOANS.

New-Hampſhire, *Nathaniel Gilman.*
Maſſachuſetts, *Nathaniel Appleton.*
Rhode-Iſland, *Jabez Bowen.*
Connecticut. *William Imlay.*
New-York, *John Cochran.*
New-Jerſey, *James Ewing.*
Pennſylvania, *Thomas Smith.*
Delaware, *James Tilton.*
Maryland, *Thomas Harwood.*
Virginia, *John Hopkins.*
North-Carolina, *William Skinner.*
South-Carolina, *John Neufville.*
Georgia, *Richard Wylley.*

William Irvine, *John Taylor Gilman*, and *John Kean*, Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States.

Daniel Benezet, ſen. Collector for the port of Great Harbor, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

In the bill now before the Senate, making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, it is propoſed that one million of dollars now in the Treaſury of the United States, be applied to purchaſing the public debt in the market, while the debt is under par. Alſo that the Preſident of the United States be authorized to borrow Two Millions of dollars, to be applied to the ſame purpoſe: The buſineſs to be under the direction of Five Commiſſioners, viz. The Preſident of the Senate, The Chief Juſtice, The Secretary of State, The Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Attorney General; who, or any three of whom, under the direction of the Preſident, are to cauſe the purchaſes to be made.

The propoſition for applying the ſurplus of one million to purchaſing up the public debt at the market price, while that price is at a diſcount, muſt meet the approbation of every friend to the United States: And the patriotic, independent policy which ſuggeſted the meaſure, is one among many other evidences of that ever wakeful vigilance which marks the operations of the Treaſury department.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

CONGRESS is accuſed of delaying the public buſineſs. Fear generates anger and hatred. Thoſe who feared that it would not be done at all, or done in a manner that would diſpleaſe them more than being neglected intirely, have ſuffered great anxiety. The great objects of the ſeſſion have called up the paſſions of different claſſes of citizens. Nothing could be more oppoſite than their views, and yet all ſeem to have agreed in giving vent to their paſſions by accuſing Congreſs. It is time, now the great buſineſs is finiſhed, to re-examine the charge.

All public bodies, whoſe duty it is to deliberate, will move ſlow, and every nation has more to fear from paſſion and enthuſiaſm hurrying their repreſentatives into errors, than from overcaution which will waſte only time. Aſk of a party-man why has Congreſs been ſo long occupied in funding the debt. Perhaps he will ſay, becauſe the State debts were crowded in. Aſk another, he will ſay, becauſe oppoſition was made to aſſuming the State debts. A moderate man of no party will anſwer, that buſineſs was delayed, becauſe the members could not agree how it ſhould be done. If the advocates for the State debts would have joined the opponents of the meaſure, they might have finiſhed the whole in a week. The like would have happened if all the members had agreed to the aſſumption. But did the members uſe more argument for and againſt the meaſure, and did they perſevere in the ſupport of their reſpective opinions with more zeal and induſtry than the different claſſes of the citizens deſired, and had a juſt right to require of them? The public has been divided as well and perhaps as much as the members. Each man ſeems to have become angry becauſe others who oppoſed his opinions would not yield, and not becauſe his [repreſentative perſevered in trying to perſuade him to do it. He would have been more diſpleaſed had he found no ſupport, or a faint one given in Congreſs to the great meaſures which have called up all his patriotiſm. The ſeſſion has not been a period of leiſure. As the great ſubjects of contention are now ſettled, and a foundation is laid for union, energy, and public credit, there will be leſs reaſon for delay in future. We are juſt beginning to act as a nation. Buſineſs will ſoon wear itſelf a channel, and flow as faſt as it ought.

The buſineſs of Congreſs has been in the higheſt degree difficult. The entire buſineſs of a diſtreſſing war has been to ſettle. A great debt, exiſting in various intricate forms, has been new modified, and the terms of a new loan agreed upon. Extenſive funds have been provided. The public anxiety has proved the difficulty and importance of this part of their labor. Proviſion has been made for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual States. It was foreſeen that this would prove an embarraſſing ſubject, and thoſe who know how much jealouſy was entertained on this account, and how many well-informed perſons have deſpaired of its being done at all, will wonder that it has been accompliſhed. Tho Congreſs is charged with foſtering faction; the progreſs and ſucceſs of this great operation is evidence that the ſpirit of conciliation is not abſolutely baniſhed from the Federal Hall. The controverſies about the State debts, the Quaker Memorial, and the ſeat of government have been carried on with acrimony. However, it is in the higheſt degree pleaſing to ſee the appearance of harmony, which ſeems to have returned at the end of the ſeſſion. Many apprehended that it would never return. Perhaps buſineſs never proceeded in Congreſs more ſmoothly than it has of late. Altho the very difficult affairs of this ſeſſion, the moſt important in the civil hiſtory of the Union, have not been tranſacted in the time, nor in the manner many earneſtly deſired, it is to be hoped that the public apprehenſions and jealouſies will ſubſide, and that all good men will cultivate that national ſpirit which diffuſed ſuch a luſtre over the firſt ſeſſion. This country wants nothing but a wiſe and energetic adminiſtration of its government, to become the happieſt in the world. But the happineſs we have juſt cauſe to expect as a people, will be haſtened in its progreſs and encreaſed in degree by cheriſhing that love for the Union, and that mutual good will which made us a nation. Thoſe who are induſtrious to ſow diſcord ought to be diſcountenanced.

A free people will often complain, becauſe it is a part of the government, and becauſe a free people will ſoon become enlightened, and ſee the errors of meaſures. But thoſe are deceived who ſuppoſe that theſe complaints diſcover a diſlike to government. If our citizens had not expected much from Congreſs, and felt a ſincere regard for the Union, they would not have ſhewn ſuch impatience under the delay of their wiſhes. We ceaſe to be a people if we relax the bands of union.

Forty eight Acts have been paſſed the preſent ſeſſion.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 13/. INDENTS 7/.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleſton, (S. C.) to the Editor, July 24, 1790.

"I was much pleaſed on the whole with the obſervations on the Engliſh letter in your paper; but I cannot ſay the pleaſure was heightened by the reflection thrown out againſt the ſouthern States. Tis true it would appear from the conduct of their repreſentatives, [which, I think will not tend much to increaſe their popularity] that South Carolina and Georgia are violently oppoſed to reſtrictions on foreign navigation; but I believe, from the little information I have been able to gain, that the contrary is the caſe, particularly in this ſtate, except amongſt a *few* Britiſh merchants, who, though they enjoy all the privileges of American citizens, make it a point to injure our trade as much as poſſible.—Every perſon muſt know it is the intereſt of the inhabitants at the *preſent moment* to export their produce in Britiſh bottoms—but they look forward—they are not ſo miſerly ſhort-ſighted, as to lock up the penny to-day, which might produce them a ſhilling by to-morrow.

"I think a writer who wiſhes to make the public wiſer and better by his ſpeculations, ought to be careful how he publiſhes any thing which may tend to keep alive vulgar local prejudices. It was the laying aſide theſe prejudices that made us a nation—it was the revival of theſe prejudices that brought us to the brink of political ruin—it was the ſmothering of theſe prejudices again, that gave us a government.—And, happy ſhall we be, if their re-animation does not bring us, not only to the precipice of ruin, but plunge us down, to riſe no more."

The Diſtrict Court of the United States for the diſtrict of New-York, which was opened at the Court Room in this city on Tueſday the third of Auguſt inſtant. cloſed on the Saturday following. A reſpectable Grand Jury attended on this occaſion.

We are informed that a ſpecial court will be held at the Court Room on Thurſday the 19th inſtant, for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

Laſt week the key of the Baſtile, accompanied with a fine drawing of that famous building, was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, by JOHN RUTLEDGE, jun. Eſq. to whoſe care they were committed by the illuſtrious patriot the Marquis de la FAYETTE, for that purpoſe. Mr. RUTLEDGE arrived in the Cheſterfield Packet.

Saturday laſt a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal of the United States, appointing The Hon. Gen. KNOX, ſole commiſſioner for negociating a Treaty of Peace with the Creek nation.

Speculation is boundleſs in its excurſions: Hence the Britiſh accounts contain ninety-nine *conjectures and ſuppoſitions* for one *fact*. The following will ſhew the juſtice of this remark.

If there ſhould be a Spaniſh war, the Britiſh parliament will be diſſolved, and of courſe a new one choſen: *If* there ſhould not be a war the miniſter will ſuſpend the diſſolution: *If* Great Britain ſhould be *dragged* into a war with Spain, it will afford an opportunity for great national glory and advantage: It is a *conjecture* that the war on the part of Spain will be defenſive: It is a conjecture that the armaments of Spain are deſigned to induce the National Aſſembly to commence hoſtilities againſt Great-Britain: *If* the National Aſſembly ſhould remain neuter, Spain will probably have recourſe to other expedients; but *if* France ſhould arm, it is *conjectured* that a general war is inevitable: *If* the King of Pruſſia deſerts the Belgic confederacy, they muſt encounter the victorious veterans of Auſtria, and the *probability* is, that all the German Princes will make their ſubjugation a common cauſe.—In ſhort there is no end to conjectures, probabilities, uncertainties, anticipations, &c. &c. After all it appears that on the 10th of June, the date of the lateſt accounts from Europe, nothing deciſive reſpecting the Spaniſh war had taken place.

***Lenſes* and *Reflectors* for Light-Houſes, have been found far ſuperior to either coal, or lamps, as they afford a brighter, and more ſteady light, and are ſeen at a much greater diſtance than thoſe which direct our mariners on the American coaſt.**

Several of our correſpondents have expreſſed their approbation, in very ſtrong terms, of the new publication called the Bloomſgrove family. The learned author appears to have inveſtigated the ſubject of education upon its true principles, and has made it evident that with proper attention by the parents, it is eaſy to induce children to be virtuous and orderly. Perhaps no publication better deſerves a ſtrict peruſal than the memoirs of the Bloomſgrove family.

The "Daily Advertiſer" to be publiſhed in Philadelphia next month, by *Benjamin Franklin Bache*, is to be printed on a folio demi, almoſt as large again as was firſt intended. The terms of ſubſcribing to remain the ſame, viz. five dollars pr. annum.

We hear that the Senate have, in Committee, agreed to the bill for reducing the public debt, by a large majority.

CONSISTENCY.

THE great, the learned Dr. H——
Wrote a long Eſſay for to ſhew
Th' nonſenſe of Greek and Latin;
Then in the Houſe, both hands in's breeches,
With twiſted phiz, he lards his ſpeeches,
With ſcraps *lugg'd ſmoothly* pat in.
Thus have I heard a patriot bawl,
And on the very building call,
To witneſs to his zeal, ſir;
But yet relentleſs doom to toil,
His fellow men in bondage vile,
With boſom cas'd with ſteel, ſir.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Schooner Induſtry, Farring, Tobago.
Nancy, Denton, Edenton,
Nancy, Madox, Norfolk, 3 days.
Sloop Aurora, Cahoon, Rhode Iſland, 2 days.
Sally, Clarke, St. John's.
Fanny, Tillinghaſt, Rhode Iſland, 2 days.
Betſey, Brooks, Philadelphia, 6.
Sally, Culver, Peterſburg, 5.
Sally, Griffin, St. Martin's. 14.

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

The ADDRESS of the Convention of the UNIVERSAL CHURCH, assembled in Philadelphia. 1790.

SIR,

PERMIT us in the name of the Society whom we represent, to concur in the numerous congratulations which have been offered to you since your accession to the government of the United States.

For an account of our principles we beg leave to refer you to the pamphlet, which we have now the honor to put into your hands. In this publication it will appear, that the peculiar doctrine which we hold, is not less friendly to the order and happiness of society, than it is essential to the perfections of the Deity.

It is a singular circumstance in the history of this doctrine, that it has been preached and defended in every age, since the first promulgation of the gospel, but we represent the first society professing this doctrine, that have formed themselves into an independent church. Posterity will hardly fail of connecting this memorable event, with the auspicious years of peace, liberty and free inquiry in the United States, which distinguished the administration of *General Washington.*

We join thus publicly with our affectionate fellow-citizens in thanks to Almighty God for the *last* of his numerous signal acts of goodness to our country in preserving your valuable life in a late dangerous indisposition, and we assure you Sir, that duty will not prompt us more than affection to pray, that you may long continue the support and ornament of our country, and that you may hereafter fill a higher station, and enjoy the greater reward of being a King and Priest to our God.

Signed in behalf and by order of the Convention.

JOHN MURRAY,
W. EUGENE IMLAY.

To the CONVENTION *of the* UNIVERSAL CHURCH, *lately assembled at* Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you cordially for the congratulations which you offer on my appointment to the office I have the honor to hold in the government of the United States.

It gives me the most sensible pleasure to find, that, in our nation, however different are the sentiments of the citizens on religious doctrines, they generally concur in one thing: For their political professions and practices are almost universally friendly to the order and happiness of our civil institutions. I am also happy in finding this disposition particularly evinced by your Society, It is moreover my earnest desire, that all the members of every association or community, throughout the United States, may make such use of the auspicious years of peace, liberty, and free inquiry, with which they are now favored, as they shall hereafter find occasion to rejoice for having done.—With great satisfaction, I embrace this opportunity to express my acknowledgments for the interest my affectionate fellow citizens have taken in my recovery from a late dangerous indisposition and I assure you gentlemen, that in mentioning my obligations for the effusions of your benevolent wishes on my behalf, I feel animated with new zeal, that my conduct may ever be worthy of your favorable opinion, as well as such as shall, in every respect, best comport with the character of an intelligent and accountable being. G. WASHINGTON.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

I SEND you an extract from *Dixon's* Voyage round the world, performed in 1785, '86, '87 and '88—from which some idea may be formed of the commercial importance of the object contended for by England, in the present *fracas* with Spain—and, perhaps, some inducement held out to our countrymen, to imitate the enterprize of the gentlemen who fitted out the COLUMBIA and WASHINGTON. As wishing to promote the interests of commerce, I doubt not your inserting it in the CENTINEL. Your's

MERCATOR.

NOOTKA SOUND.

" THE first vessel fitted out for the trade on the North-West Coast of America, was a brig of 60 tons, from China, commanded by Capt. *Hanna.* He left the Typa in April, 1785, arrived at Nootka in August following, left that place in the latter end of September, and arrived at Macoa, in December, the same year. His cargo consisted of 500 sea-otter skins, beside pieces, which were disposed of as follows:

140 skins at 60 dollars each, amount to			8,400 dol.
175 do.	45	- -	7,875
80 do.	30	- -	2,400
54 do.	15	- -	825
50 do.	10	- -	500
240 pieces sold for		- -	600
		Total	20,600 dol.

In the beginning of 1786, the snow Captain Cook, of 300 tons, Captain Lorie, and the experiment, Captain Guise, of 100 tons, were fitted out from Bombay. They arrived at Nootka in June, and left that place sometime before August, with 600 skins. They traced the coast up to Prince William's sound, without adding much to their trade; and arrived at Canton on the 4th of April following. This cargo was sold altogether at 40 dollars per skin, which amounts to 24,000 dol.

The Nootka, Capt. Mears, of 200 tons, sailed from Bengal, separately, and the sale of his cargo at Canton, was as follows:

50 prime sea otter-skins at 91 dol. each,			4,550 dol.
50 do.	-	70	3,500
52 do.	-	50	2,600
58 do.	-	35	2,030
31 half worn,		20	620
50 do.	-	15	750
26 old and bad,		5	130
12 large pieces,		10	120
17 smaller,		5	85
37 sea-otter tails,		2	74
31 inferiour,	-	-	39
48 land otter skins		6	288
14 very bad beaver		3	42
27 martin skins,			14
		Total	14,842 dol.

The Imperial Eagle, Capt. Berkley, left Ostend the 23d of November, 1786; arrived at Nootka in the beginning of June, 1787, and left it with a cargo of near 700 prime sea-otter skins, and above 100 of an inferior quality: They were not sold when the Queen Charlotte left China, but the price put on them was 30,000 dollars.

The cargoes of the King George and Queen Charlotte consisted of 2552 sea-otter skins, 434 cub, and 44 fox skins, which were disposed of by the East-India Company's supercargoes. The rest, which consisted of 1080 beaver tails, sundry pieces of beaver skins and cloaks, 110 fur seal skins, about 150 land beaver, 60 fine cloaks, of the earless marmot, together with a few racoon, fox, lynx, and other skins, were left with the Captains to be sold in the best manner which they were able.

	Dollars.
The part put into the hands of the supercargoes was sold for	50,000
The 1080 beaver tails sold for 2 dollars each, or -	2,160
The 110 seal skins for 5 ditto	555
A small parcel of rubbish	50
The cloaks, and other furs, &c.	1000
Total	53, 765"

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the *Massachusetts Semi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Representatives' Chamber*, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, July 28, 8790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Resolve or act of Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the house occupied by the subscriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire: Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.			Dols.
March 13.	1636	1	Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1	ditto. do.	600
			Dollars,	1200.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present for publication. HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

FOR SALE

The IRON WORKS,

BELONGING to the Estate of JAMES HUNTER, deceased, pleasantly situated on the falls of Rappahannock River, within two miles of the town of Fredericksburg, and one of Falmouth and Tide-Water——Consisting of a Forge, 130 feet by 54, eight fires, and four hammers—a Coal House, 80 feet by 40—a Slitting and Rolling Mill, 68 feet by 30, for Sheet, Rolled and Slit Iron. A Merchant Mill, 70 feet by 36, with two pair of stones; one whereof French Burr, and every other necessary apparatus for manufacturing Flour in the best method.—A Saw Mill adjoining the same, 60 feet by 10. The walls of all these buildings are of stone, extremely strong and neat, of the best workmanship. The running geers, machinery and fixtures of the whole, commodiously and judiciously contrived, and performed in the most masterly and advantageous manner, on large and improved plans. The different departments are conveniently disposed and arranged at proper distances, on a deep and capacious canal, calculated to supply more large and extensive works, and future improvements; cautiously secured and guarded against casualties from freshets, or high floods; has its source in the main body of the river; a copious proportion whereof, to any reasonable degree of quantity, is at pleasure collected and turned in by a compleat set of well constructed strong dams, which have not broke, or given way, since their formation, near nineteen years past.—The head and fall of the water operating on the wheels, is about twenty feet; the greatest part of the works are in good repair, and the whole may be rendered so at a small expence. In the appendages thereto, are a convenient Tanyard, variety of shops and utensils for mechanical business of different kinds, houses for the Managers, Workmen, &c.—And about 4 to 8000 acres of land contiguous, mostly wooded, including some Farms and meadow land. *Also*, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable Slaves, such as Hammermen, Refiners, Colliers, Forge Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Smiths, Millers, Waggoners, &c. These works have advantages over any in America, particularly in respect to the sale of their produce, as there is none of the kind to the southward thereof, to most of which extensive, rich and fertile country, there is easy conveyance by water; nor is there any Forge within 90 miles, nor a Slitting mill at all in this State, which might share the custom, or vie with its manufactory—some other peculiar advantages that can best be pointed out on the premises, which on application will be shewn, and the terms of Sale made known, and very easy for the purchaser, by

ADAM HUNTER, or
ABNER VERNON. } Executors.

Virginia, May 28, 1790. (3w.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December* 1791, *both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.*

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the month of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabish, to the Miami Village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or plaees, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the rout from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayega river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of Candles,
} *per. 100 rations.*

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, " An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Salisbury, are hereby notified, That the Subscribers being appointed Trustees of said SHELDON's estate, will attend to the business of their appointment on the first Monday of August next, at the house of JACOBUS DAVIS, in said Salisbury, agreeable to the Act of Assembly.—The interest of the creditors requires their general attendance.

HEZEKIAH FITCH,
JOHN BIRD,
} Trustees.

Salisbury, (Connecticut,) June 28, 1789.